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SOURCE Newspaper and periodical as indicated.

PRESS REVEALS CHINESE COMMUNIST SECURITY BREACH;
SAYS 150,000 KOREAN WAR CASUALTIES IN CENTRAL CHINA

In the Letters to the Editor Column of the Chinese Communist newspaper, the Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao of 22 October 1951, appeared a letter severely criticizing the personnel of the Health Section of the Public Health Department of the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee for gross negligence in the handling of a classified publication, Chung-nan Wei-sheng (Central and South China Public Health), which led to the disclosure of vital state secrets. The letter described how the secrets were revealed and suggested ways of preventing further security violations. An answer to the above letter, which appeared in the 5 November 1951 issue of the same paper, admitted the violation and gave assurance that corrective measures were taken.

The pro-KMT Hong Kong Hsin-wen T'ien-ti of 27 November 1951 carried an article written by Yang Ch'u-chu (楊去諸), reporting the so-called state secrets which had been revealed, i.e., the hospitalization of some 150,000 wounded of the Fourth Field Army in Central and South China (only 23,662 are accounted for in the statistical table of the article), including hospital conditions, statistical data, etc., of the various hospitals in Ch'ang-sha, Wu-ch'ang, and Hankow.

According to an item in the Tokyo Yomiuri Shimbun (reprinted in the Hsin-wen T'ien-ti, 18 August 1951), the Hsin-wen T'ien-ti, published in Hong Kong and Taiwan, is a Chinese KMT weekly, highly regarded for its accurate reporting by some 200,000 overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia and in other countries. This publication, according to the Tokyo paper, has a well-organized underground news-gathering system to report Chinese Communist activities on the mainland.

The two letters carried in the Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao were exploited in full and are presented below. With the exception of the statistical table, the Hong Kong Hsin-wen T'ien-ti article, which follows the letters, was summarized.

- 1 -

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SCORES USE OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS AS WRAPPING PAPER -- Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang
Jih-pao, 22 Oct 51

Dear Editor:

Today, when various agencies are diligently studying the Provisional Regulations for the Preservation of State Secrets of the Central People's Government, the indiscriminate use of pages of a classified publication, Chung-nan Wei-sheng, by the Health Section, Public Health Department, Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee, as wrappers for sending medical diagnosis records should be thoroughly investigated and corrected. On 29 September 1951, the Health Section sent us such a package wrapped in the pages of the Chung-nan Wei-sheng dated 10 September 1951 and clearly stamped: "For Internal Departmental Use Only -- Do Not Misplace."

Such complete carelessness in maintaining secrets reveals the political paralysis of these men.

We suggest that the responsible officials of the Public Health Department immediately look into the matter, correct all laxity in security, and implement intensive security training of all personnel.

(Signed) Shan Pin-hsia (單彬霞)
Ch'iu Hsiao-hsing (邱小行)
Water-Conservancy Department
Central and South China
Military and Administrative Committee

ADMINIS LAXITY IN SECURITY CONCEPT -- Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 5 Nov 51

Dear Editor:

In response to the letter of 22 October 1951, pertaining to the leakage of classified information, we have looked into the matter and have taken the necessary steps to correct the laxity.

The Public Health Department received the Chung-nan Wei-sheng from the Medical Department of the Fourth Field Army and the Health Section redistributes them to the subordinate offices of the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee. There are always extra copies which, hitherto, we have failed to secure in accordance with proper procedures. Recently, we used them to wrap medical diagnosis records which were distributed to the relevant offices.

The causes of this security breach are principally: inadequate security consciousness, attaching insufficient importance to security activities, and not understanding the true meaning of security training.

We will strive to remold our thoughts, study the regulations pertaining to the preservation of state secrets, put into practice the stipulated regulations, and prevent further occurrences of such security violations. All supervisory personnel will study, revise, and establish a clear-cut system for the acquisition, distribution, and safekeeping of this particular publication and of other such documents. Special personnel will be appointed who will be responsible for implementing this system.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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This serious criticism by the comrades at the Water-Conservancy Department has taught us a lesson and has caused us to awaken from complacency. We are very grateful for your criticism.

(Signed) Liu Wen-heng (劉文衡)
T'an Shun-lei (譚順磊)
Health Section, Public Health Department
Central and South China
Military and Administrative Committee

LEAKAGES REVEAL HEAVY FOURTH FIELD ARMY CASUALTIES -- Hong Kong, Hsin-wen T'ien-ti, 27 Nov 51

The Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, of 21 October 1951, carried a very astonishing news item, pointing out that the Health Section of the Public Health Department, Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee, had committed a number of serious security violations. The article reports that this health section used the pages of a classified publication, Chung-nan Wei-sheng, as wrappers to send medical diagnosis records to the subordinate offices of the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee, leading to the public disclosure of state secrets. The information spread rapidly, thereby causing an emergency situation in Ch'ang-sha and Hankow. The leakages of the secrets caused great concern among the Communist leaders because of its possible effect on their drive to get civilians to join the army.

The Chung-nan Wei-sheng, a semimonthly publication of the Medical Department of the Fourth Field Army, is circulated only to regimental and ch'u cadres and above. It was formerly a classified Party publication.

The first violation, which led to the disclosure of the state secrets, concerned an article in the Chung-nan Wei-sheng of 16 September 1951 that revealed the case of Wang Yen, a 12-year war veteran who had escaped from an army hospital and had committed suicide rather than be confined in a hospital for the insane. The article attacked the extravagant waste in the army hospitals, the poor treatment of wounded soldiers, and corruption in the hospital staffs. It also revealed conflict between patients and the hospital staffs, due largely to the fact that most of the soldiers were from North China and a great deal of misunderstanding had arisen between the two groups because of language difficulties. The article criticized staff members for their prejudiced use of penicillin and sulfa drugs. The charges of corruption were not spelled out, but the article in the Chung-nan Wei-sheng called for a "struggle" against both corruption and extravagance and appealed for better treatment of the wounded. It pointed out the alarming need for medicine and medical materials and revealed that 150,000 war casualties of the Fourth Field Army in Korea, under Lin Piao, are now hospitalized in the Central and South China area.

The second violation, which led to the disclosure of the state secrets concerned an article published in the Chung-nan Wei-sheng of 16 October 1951 that revealed data on the number of wounded soldiers hospitalized in Hankow, Ch'ang-sha, and Wu-ch'ang. Although the article stated that there were 23,400 wounded soldiers confined in Ch'ang-sha, the statistical table contained therein, and attached below, lists only 10,350 wounded soldiers hospitalized in Ch'ang-sha rear-area hospitals controlled by the Central and South China Military District. The remaining 13,050 wounded soldiers must, therefore, be hospitalized in the rear-area hospitals under the control of the medical units of the Fourth Field Army. The Chung-nan Wei-sheng article stated that there were 38,000 wounded soldiers in Wu-ch'ang and Hankow rear-area hospitals which are controlled by the Central and South Military District, but the table shows only 13,112.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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[The total for the Central and South China area here is 23,462, but 23,662 in the attached table.] It must be assumed that the remainder are also placed in the rear-area hospitals controlled by the Fourth Field Army's medical units.

This article further disclosed that the wounded soldiers are strictly confined to the hospitals and are not permitted to visit the cities except under unusual circumstances. When they are allowed to visit the neighboring cities, they wear civilian clothes and are under surveillance by "leaders" who see that they do not fraternize with the civilians. The article also stated that the army transports all the wounded soldiers to the hospitals late at night to avoid being seen by the public; that the wounded soldiers required more political training; and that the hospital staff should be more patient and understanding.

The Letters to the Editor Column of the Wuhan [sic] Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao of 5 November 1951 contained a letter written in answer to the one which criticized the Health Section, Public Health Department, for laxity of security which led to disclosure of state secrets. [Except for the omission of the third and fourth paragraphs, the above-mentioned letter is the same as the one carried in the Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao of 5 November 1951.]

The statistical table, contained in the Chung-nan Wei-sheng of 16 October 1951, is as follows:

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

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Table Showing Temporary Military Rear-Area Hospitals
in Han'ow, Wu-ch'ang, and Ch'ang-sha Controlled by Public Health
Department, Central and South China Military District (As of 29 September 1951)

Hospital Designation	Name of Superintendent	No of Doctors and Assistants	No of Nurses	Date Taken- over or Comandeered	No of Beds Originally	No of Beds at Present	No of Beds After Expansion	No of Patients at Present
No 8	Chang Ta-chun (張大脩)	47	106	1 Jul 51	1,200	2,000	3,000	2,000
No 9	Ch'ien Chih- chao (錢志超)	34	95	1 Jul 51	800	1,500	3,000	1,496
No 10	Chang Sen (張森)	29	60	Dec 50	480	1,200	2,000	1,200
No 11	Wang Jui (王銳)	25	51	Dec 50	320	800	1,000	900
No 12	Chu Yun-ch'ing (朱雲清)	19	25	Dec 49	100	300	500	2,316
No 13	Hsiang Pin (向彬)	72	145	1 Sep 51	1,700	4,000	6,000	4,000
No 14	Hsiao Chen-hua (蕭振華)	25	50	Dec 49	450	1,000	1,500	1,000
No 15	Li Yung-t'ai (黎永泰)	38	55	Jan 50	500	1,200	1,300	1,200
No 16	Wang Hsiang- sheng (王祥生)	50	94	1 Aug 51	900	2,000	3,000	2,000
No 17	Liu Ta-wei (劉大為)	26	150	Oct 50	1,400	3,500	5,000	3,500
No 18	Ma Ch-eng-hsiang (馬聖祥)	35	64	Oct 50	500	1,300	2,800	1,300
No 19	Huang Ta-min (黃達敏)	19	25	Jun 50	--	400	1,800	400
No 20	Li Yen-pin (李延賓)	31	55	Oct 50	500	1,200	1,500	1,200
No 22	Chang Te-ming (張德明)	20	33	Jan 50	--	750	2,000	750
Total		527	993		3,750	21,150	34,900	23,662

- 5 -

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NOTE: Middle and vocational schools now currently in use in Ch'ang-sha are being used as hospitals to accommodate the wounded soldiers.

The former names of the rear-area hospitals listed above are as follows:

<u>Present Designation</u>	<u>Former Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
No 8	St Joseph Hospital (American Catholic owned)	Wu-ch'ang
No 9	T'ung-chi Hospital	Wu-ch'ang
No 10	T'ung-jen Hospital	/Location not given/
No 11	Hupei Provincial Hospital	Wu-ch'ang
No 12	Fu-ju Medical Center	Wu-ch'ang
No 13	T'ien-chu-t'ang (French owned)	Wu-ch'ang
No 14	Hankow City Hospital	Hankow
No 15	Hunan Provincial Hospital	Ch'ang-sha
No 16	T'ien-chu-t'ang Hospital	/Location not given/
No 17	Hsiang-ya Hospital	/Location not given/
No 18	Jen-shu Hospital	/Location not given/
No 19	Fu-hsiang Girls' Middle School, Ya-li Middle School, and a mental hospital	/Location not given/
No 20	Po-jen Hospital	/Location not given/
No 22	Yun-lu Middle School, used as a Tuberculosis Hospital, later used by the military	/Location not given/

- E N D -

- 6 -

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